

SU 0828471

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84-105239/17 E14 J04 (E12) AUPH = 19.07.78
 AS UKR PHYS ORG CHEM (LENI) *SU -828-471-A
 19.07.78-SU-646587 (30.11.83) 801j-31/02 801j-37
 Catalyst for phenol alkylation - comprises metal phenoxide bonded
 to hydroxylated surface of solid carrier

E(10-E28) J(4-E4) N(5-A)

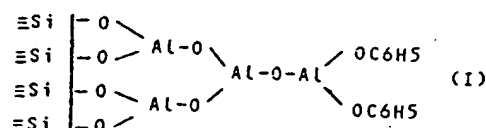
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CS4-044911

The metal phenoxide catalyst is prepd. by successive work-up of hydroxylated solid inorganic carrier with the metal chloride vapour and then with inert gas and phenol vapour. The metal chlorides used are chlorides of ammonia, iron, chromium, titanium, zirconium, vanadium or rhodium. The catalyst activity is 40-70%.

The process includes hydroxylation of the carrier surface, treatment of the carrier with metal halide, removal of physically absorbed halide and work-up with phenol vapour. In an example, SiO₂ carrier undergoes a process affording a prod. contg. 1 Al atom per 1 phenol mole. Repeating the stages yields a prod. contg. for 1 surface Al atom 2 phenol moles e.g. as in formula (II). Phenol alkylation with dedecene-1 at 160 deg. C in the presence of the aluminium phenoxide catalyst bonded to a solid carrier, taken in 20 mass %, yields 40.9-70.0 mass % of orthododecyl phenol. The aluminium catalyst is more active than the liquid phenoxide or the solid phenoxides of Fe, Cr or Zr, which only yield 5-14% of the orthoalkylphenol. Bul.44/30.11.83. (Spp



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